

1: Beyond survival – rethinking safety nets for pastoralists in Ethiopia | Penha

The dominant trend in pastoralist studies has long assumed that pastoralism and pastoral gender relations are inherently patriarchal. The contributors to this collection, in contrast, use diverse analytic approaches to demonstrate that pastoralist gender relations are dynamic, relational, historical, and produced through complex local-translocal interactions.

Beyond survival – rethinking safety nets for pastoralists in Ethiopia By Nicole Kenton Pastoral communities around the world are building on their centuries-old coping strategies to complement their traditional herding practices with alternative means of livelihood. In the Afar region of north-east Ethiopia, in addition to rearing livestock, pastoralists are growing crops, trading salt, keeping bees, selling firewood and charcoal, or doing manual labour to earn extra household income. Women are making handicrafts to sell at markets and rearing and trading small stock, and young people are migrating to urban areas to work and send back remittances to their families. A diversification of livelihoods has been crucial for the survival of many communities across Africa in the face of increasing stresses – climatic, environmental and political. For pastoralists in particular, resource and land grabbing, such as for mining by private sector actors, has restricted grazing areas, leading to conflicts between herders and threatening their nomadic lifestyle. In the Horn of Africa, regional insecurity is blocking transhumant and trade routes across national borders, such as between Eritrea and Ethiopia. Despite their resourcefulness, the resilience of pastoral communities is being seriously challenged by these threats. Recent figures show that This is despite government investment in social protection programmes which target chronically food-insecure households, particularly in the rural areas. The Afar people receive government support during the lean season in the form of food transfers under the multi-million Productive Safety Net Programme PSNP , which is one of the biggest on the continent. They receive wheat for six months of the year, which helps them to feed themselves. The PSNP has been running since , providing food as well as cash transfers to poor households to enable them to resist shocks, create assets and become food self-sufficient. Distribution of the transfers is based on season and need, with food given primarily between January and July. In exchange for food, besides those under direct support, beneficiaries also engage in public works activities, such as environmental conservation and infrastructure building. Now in its fourth phase, the PSNP has had variable levels of success, with less of an impact on poverty reduction and food security in remote rural areas, such as the Afar region. The Afar people are known for their strong social bonds and resource sharing among their members through kinship networks of reciprocal solidarity, where a better-off person supports the poor. In order to survive long periods of food insecurity and increases in market prices, and even while diversifying their livelihoods, they are forced to deplete their assets – their livestock. Their survival strategies are also impacting on their social dynamics and have brought some positive outcomes, such as women becoming empowered economically. However, other activities, such as cutting down trees for firewood and charcoal are not sustainable and are harming the environment, which also affects the severity of future droughts. The outmigration of youth, although bringing short-term gains, will result in future generations abandoning traditional herding. A recent Netherlands-funded collaborative research project – Social Protection for Inclusive Development in Afar of Ethiopia SPIDA – has found that the PSNP, despite its contribution to increasing household food supply, is not really tailored to meet the needs of nomadic pastoralists in arid regions, such as the Afar community. With the support of local institutions, these pastoral communities are now joining the policy debate, arguing that a one-size-fits-all safety net is not working for them. Their challenges are multi-faceted, and inseparable from, but not limited to the current drought. Aside from food shortages which affect both people and their cattle, there is a lack of suitable infrastructure, including electricity, lack of sanitary latrines and lack of access to local and regional markets. In addition, education and healthcare is poorly resourced, and they lack access to credit and cooperatives that can assist in asset building and economic diversification. Currently, PSNP public works are carried out for six months on the year January to June and have a focus on activities such as soil and water conservation and terracing, which are more applicable to conditions in the highlands and to sedentary communities. So both these policies need to be

linked and adapted to the cultural and environmental setting of those living in the arid lowlands. A more targeted approach to social protection which takes on board the particular challenges and livelihood needs of these communities, as well as their cultural and social practices and values, is therefore crucial for their self-reliance. Recommendations by the communities to adapt social protection initiatives include changing the targeting period to reflect the various livelihoods systems of mobility and agro-pastoralism, distributing supplementary food, such as rice, providing animal fodder and marketing opportunities, and making mobile animal clinics accessible, given the high rate of animal disease and mortality in periods of drought. This targeted assistance will help pastoralists retain their assets, especially during the dry season. Tailored policy options are now being considered by the government of Ethiopia to ensure inclusive development in the region. This demonstrates that the success of any policy depends on community participation in the policy design to incorporate local needs and solutions. With multiple drought and livelihoods related interventions going on in the Afar region, there is also a need for an integrated approach. As its name indicates, the productivity element of the PSNP needs further investment so as to boost the resilience of these pastoral and agro-pastoral communities and help them transform their livelihoods into a robustness and resilience which protect them from predictable and unpredictable risks. The evolving nature of pastoralism holds many possibilities and presents resilience in the face of ongoing and future external threats. Linkages between rural and urban areas are providing new trading partners and opportunities, helped by mobile technology. Despite being a highly debatable policy, the expansion of sedentarisation is bringing new income sources, with changing gender roles leading to economic diversification and a feminisation of pastoralism. Access to nomadic education is reducing instances of early marriages which have hindered the continued education of girls. These transformations need to be supported by development interventions in ways that also sustain the traditional livelihoods and mobility of these communities, so that they are empowered to take control of their destinies – and go beyond mere survival. Multiple challenges are bringing new opportunities to pastoral women. Map showing Afar regional state. Nicole Kenton is an independent international development consultant. Horn of Africa January-June

2: Rethinking Pastoralism In Africa | Download eBook PDF/EPUB

"A very important contribution in the studies of pastoralist societies in Africa. As argued by the editor in the introduction, the role and status of women among these allegedly predominantly male-dominated societies has not been properly examined.

Once again, the Horn of Africa has been in the headlines. And once again the news has been bad: The finger of blame has been pointed in numerous directions: But it is not all disaster and catastrophe. If we shift our gaze from the capital cities to the regional centres and their hinterlands, then a very different perspective emerges. These are the places where pastoralists live. They have for centuries struggled with drought, conflict and famine. They are resourceful, entrepreneurial and innovative peoples. Yet they have been ignored and marginalised by the states that control their territory and the development agencies who are supposed to help them. This book argues that, while we should not ignore the profound difficulties of creating secure livelihoods in the Greater Horn of Africa, there is much to be learned from development successes, large and small. This book will be of great interest to students and scholars with an interest in development studies and human geography, with a particular emphasis on Africa. It will also appeal to development policy-makers and practitioners. Yanda, Pius Zebhe Language: Mkuki na Nyota Publishers Format Available: Pastoralism and Climate Change in East Africa provides systematic and robust empirical investigations on the impact of climate change on pastoral production systems, as well as participating in the ongoing debate over the efficacy of traditional pastoralism. Traditional pastoralism has proved to be a resilient and unique system of adaptations in a dynamic process of unpredictable climatic variability and continuous human interactions with the natural environment in dryland ecosystems. Pastoral adaptations and climate-induced innovative coping mechanisms have strategically been embedded in the indigenous social structures and resource management value systems. Pastoral livelihoods have, nevertheless, become increasingly vulnerable to climate change impacts as a result of prolonged marginalization and harmful external interventions. The negative effect of global climate change has been an added dimension to the already prevailing crisis in the pastoral livelihood system, which is substantially driven by non-climatic factors of internal and external pressures of change such as population growth, bad governance and shrinking rangelands lost to competing activities. James Currey Publishers Format Available:

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In drier parts of the continent pastoralists concentrate mainly on camels and goats, but, in higher rainfall lands, they focus on cattle, sheep, and goats. The first archaeological evidence of livestock domestication on the continent can be traced to between 10,000 BCE and 8000 BCE, although there is some debate in the literature about the exact dates and causes for its emergence. Around 8000 BCE the first distinct pastoralists can be traced to what is today Sudan and Chad especially the Lake Chad basin and northern areas of the Sahara, and from there they spread southward into the Horn of Africa and elsewhere. Most of the earliest pastoralists spoke Afro-Asiatic and proto-Cushitic languages and preceded modern pastoralist populations. Some of the best known pastoralist groups in Africa today, such as the Borana, Fulani, and Maasai, occupied their current territories and forged distinct ethnic identities only in the past three to four hundred years, with a Maasai identity being even more recent. The study of pastoralism remains an important focus in African studies and now attracts scholarly attention from a range of disciplines. Until the 1980s most studies of pastoralism were conducted by Western anthropologists, but scholars from the African continent and from other disciplines, including economics, history, and geography, now focus on the topic. Despite rapid changes in the past twenty years, pastoralism endures and represents an important economic activity and cultural identity in Africa.

General Overviews
Several good overviews of African pastoralism are available, with the first ones appearing in the 1980s. Most overview volumes, such as Fratkin, et al. *Coverage is slanted toward East Africa and the Horn of Africa regions, where large numbers of distinct pastoralist societies reside and where many well-known studies have been conducted. The most useful books, such as Homewood and Galaty and Bonte*, cover a range of different topics and geographic regions as well as provide important historical depth to the study of pastoralism. The books in this section also provide important bibliographies, and Khazanov and Irons and Dyson-Hudson both situate African pastoralism within a global context. Galvin, and Eric Abella Roth, eds. *Most of the contributions are by anthropologists and human biologists. Herders, Warriors, and Traders: An important edited volume that has a nice balance of East and West African coverage. The contributions cover topics such as trade, violence, and history. Ecology of African Pastoralist Societies. While it uses an ecological approach, it treats a range of topics, including archaeology, history, culture, social organization, and development, and covers all regions of the continent. The bibliography is comprehensive and current as of 2000. Irons, William, and Neville Dyson-Hudson. Based on a symposium on nomadic studies held in New Orleans, Louisiana, One of the first edited collections on nomadic pastoralism to provide global coverage, including both East and West Africa. The different chapters are mainly by anthropologists. Nomads and the Outside World. University of Wisconsin Press, It highlights the often conflictive relationship between pastoralist societies and outside actors, such as governments and farming communities. Oxford University Press, It brought attention to the serious problems of underdevelopment and political marginalization that African pastoralists confront. Published for the International African Institute. Users without a subscription are not able to see the full content on this page. Please subscribe or login. How to Subscribe Oxford Bibliographies Online is available by subscription and perpetual access to institutions. For more information or to contact an Oxford Sales Representative click here.*

4: Okiek people - Wikipedia

Rethinking Pastoralism In Africa: Gender, Culture, And Myth Of Patriarchal Pastoralist by Dorothy L. Hodgson, Tekeste Negash *The dominant trend in pastoralist studies has long assumed that pastoralism and pastoral gender relations are inherently patriarchal.*

Aggrey Ayuen Majok Language: Greenwood Publishing Group Format Available: Virtually all past approaches and specific attempts at development among them have failed. A prominent problem has been inabilities of involved persons within diverse disciplines to communicate effectively with one another and to cooperate. In addressing this continent-wide problem, the authors adopt a practical approach and provide sufficient detail to illustrate its likelihood to achieve positive results within the severe constraints of available resources and other current realities. They propose, for the first time, meaningful and realistic possibilities for bettering the lives of these numerous peoples in ways they themselves would desire. Dorothy Louise Hodgson Language: Ohio University Press Format Available: The dominant trend in pastoralist studies has long assumed that pastoralism and pastoral gender relations are inherently patriarchal. The contributors to this collection, in contrast, use diverse analytic approaches to demonstrate that pastoralist gender relations are dynamic, relational, historical, and produced through complex local-translocal interactions. Combining theoretically sophisticated analysis with detailed case studies, this collection will appeal to those doing research and teaching in African studies, gender studies, anthropology, and history. David John Pratt Language: World Bank Publications Format Available: World Bank Technical Paper No. The World Bank has been supporting range livestock development since the s, gaining experience that currently contributes to best practices in natural resource management NRM in pastoral areas. This report focuses on NRM in the arid rangelands used by pastoralists in Africa and the Middle East, offering guidelines for development. An introductory chapter on the nature of NRM is followed by advice on preparing for project intervention and by guidelines for specific project components. A concluding chapter considers the broader implications for international agencies, particularly the World Bank. Eight annexes provide additional background information and advice, as well as a user guide for practitioners. Find Your eBooks Here€!

5: Pastoralism - African Studies - Oxford Bibliographies

- Richard Waller in *IJAHS Rethinking Pastoralism in Africa* is an important contribution to the scholarly literature on gender relations in cattle-keeping communities.

6: Rethinking pastoralism in Africa.

The trend in pastoralist studies assumes that pastoralism and pastoral gender relations are inherently patriarchal. The contributors to this collection demonstrate that pastoralist gender relations.

7: Rethinking Pastoralism In Africa : Dorothy L. Hodgson :

Part 1 Making culture: gender and material culture in West Pokot, Kenya, Barbara Bianco-- gender, ethnicity and social aesthetics in Maasai and Okiek beadwork, Corinne Kratz and Donna Pido-- women and men of the Khoekhoen of Southern Africa, Andrew B. Smith and Lita Webley.

8: Rethinking Pastoralism in Africa : Dorothy L. Hodgson :

The dominant trend in pastoralist studies has long assumed that pastoralism and pastoral gender relations are inherently patriarchal. Several theoretical analyses and detailed case studies are presented to demonstrate that pastoralist gender relations are dynamic, relational, historical and produced through complex (local) interactions.

9: Rethinking pastoralism in Africa: gender, culture & the myth of the patriarchal pastoralist.

In the Afar region of northeast Ethiopia, an arid lowland area predominantly comprised of pastoralists (90%) and agro-pastoralists (10%), over 95% of the region's million population is dependent almost entirely on livestock production for their livelihoods.

Charles Lamb and his Hertfordshire Growth pole theory perroux Lesson 26: words weve adopted Pearson chemistry the physical setting answer key Parenting Primer (1000 Hints, Tips and Ideas) Full wave bridge rectifier theory Little Havana (FL) New Queueing Network Approximations for Vaccination Clinics Studying the Batch Arrival, Batch Service Pro Guide to writing a paragraph in Over the Edge (Jonathan Kellerman) A Phantom Love For Laura Lee Matthew gast 802.11 wireless networks the definitive guide Internet Macs for Dummies Start 20th century gothic Pt. II. Representing racialized communities Conan Doyle detective Introduction: Holiness and the ecclesia of God Kent E. Brower and Andy Johnson Case studies in psychotherapy 7th edition First year college mathematics Numerical methods in finite element analysis bathe wilson The birders guide to Oregon Psychomotor individualized educational programs for intellectual, learning, and behavioral disabilities Atom-atom potential method Child effects on adults Verbal and nonverbal communication behaviours Wanted a Few Bold Riders The house on foster hill Pure Mania (King Mob Spoken Word CDs) Municipal reform through revision of business methods, New York City. CRC Handbook of Digital Systems Design for Scientists and Engineers Break Free From Burnout in 30 Days! Secrets of a Burnout Survivor History of black magic The art of possibility Introduction to digital image processing using matlab A continent to call his own Memoirs of a twelfth man Developing GIS solutions with MapObjects and Visual Basic Holy bible esv able Total Quality Mormons (TQM) Century of the Scottish people